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Pyongyang Proposes Preliminary Contact for N-S Parliamentary Talks

Yang Hyong Sop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK on June 14 proposed to the south Korean national assembly speaker to have preliminary contact for north-south parliamentary talks at 10 on the morning of July 9 at the truce village of Panmunjom.

This proposal was advanced in his telephone message sent to his south Korean counterpart, after Rodong Sinmun on June 9 criticized the south Korea's "Unified Constitution" proposal.

He said in his message that Pyongyang would send a delegation of five assembly members and four suite members for the contact.

Acknowledging the receipt of the letter on June 1 sent in reply to Pyongyang's proposal, he said, "Although your national assembly has a different view from ours, it is gratifying and welcome that your national assembly agreed though belatedly to our proposal to hold north-south parliamentary talks."

The DPRK's Supreme People's Assembly on April 9 called on its counterpart in Seoul to hold interparliamentary talks aimed at drafting "a joint declaration of non-aggression" and to have a preliminary contact at Panmunjom in early May to discuss the matter.

Pyongyang's parliamentary proposal was welcomed by many state leaders and governments including China and Soviet Union as beneficial to the relaxation of tension in Korea.

However, the south Korean assembly's response, which came after 54 days since Pyongyang made the proposal, rejected parliamentary discussion of a non-aggression declaration, on the grounds that such agreement is "government-government business."

Referring to the south Korean reluctance to talk about tension relaxation, Chairman Yang stated, "Today it is an important problem related to the destiny of the country and the nation and a pressing problem awaiting an early solution to ease the tension, ensure a reunification in our country."

The proposed north-south parliamentary talks, he stressed, should be held "at an early date in conformity with the prevailing situation and the pressing desires of the entire fellow countrymen and open a new phase in the way of peace in the country and its peaceful reunification."

Rodong Sinmun Rejects Seoul's Unified Constitution Proposal

Rodong Sinmun on June 9 rejected a south Korean offer to discuss the drafting of "a unified constitution" in place of a non-aggression declaration between north and south in N-S parliamentary talks.

The paper called the south Korean bid "delaying tactics for evading the urgent question of relaxation of tensions."

The first north Korean response was contained in a signed commentary of the official daily titled "They Should Not Confuse Black and White." (See the text on page 4)

The south Korean proposed drafting of a "unified constitution" in N-S parliamentary talks, the paper charged, was "nothing but an expression of its intention not to take any practical measure for promoting reconciliation and easing tensions between north and south."

The signed commentary went on: "It is not because of the absence of a 'unified constitution' but because of the fostered distrust and misunderstanding and aggravated tensions between north and south that our country has not yet been reunified though 40 years have passed since its liberation from the Japanese imperialist yoke".

"If the divided territory is to be reunified", the commentary continued, "it is necessary, first of all, to ease tensions and remove the danger of war."

"Our proposal to open north-south parliamentary talks and publish a joint declaration of non-aggression is precisely to solve this fundamental problem."

The north Korean mouthpiece rejected the south Korean move as ridiculous.

"We cannot but think that the south Korean side is employing a double-dealing tactics giving a reply reluctantly 54 days after we sent it a letter, unable to remain indifferent any longer to the great repercussions evoked by our proposal at home and abroad."

The paper urged the south Korean side "not to raise the unrealistic demand for the discussion of the question of 'unified constitution' at the north-south parliamentary talks proposed by us, but to agree to discussing the problem of publishing a joint declaration of non-aggression suggested by us."

U.S., Japanese Air Forces Planning Joint Drill

— Another Bid for 3-Way Mil. Alliance —

By Kim Chong I
PK Staff Reporter

The Japanese nation-wide daily Yomiuri Shimbun on June 10 quoted a Japanese government source as saying the United States has proposed to Japan joint exercises by the Air Self-Defense Force and the U.S. Air Force in south Korea.

It will be the first U.S.-Japan joint air forces drill involving American Air Force stationed in south Korea, if realized.

The source said the U.S. wants to hold joint exercises of F16 fighters, mainstay fighters of the U.S. Air Force in south Korea, and jet fighters of the Japanese ASDF in the East Sea (Japan Sea) air space, according to the paper.

Meanwhile, south Korean navy ships will also visit Japan in the not too distant future, the same source said.

The Japanese government has been studying an "exchange of friendly visits" by training ships of the south Korean navy, but is many of a possible anti-Japanese flare up, the paper said.

The recent moves further prove another dangerous step has taken to accelerate the formation of a triangular military alliance between the United States, Japan and south Korea, an Asian version of "NATO."

In the "Team Spirit" series of joint war games – which began since 1976 with the mobilization of 46,000 American and south Korean military personnel and expanded to the size of 200,000 – Japan has recently emerged as an attack and supply base for the provocative war games as Japanese premier Nakasone made a promise to do his best for upgrading his country's defense capability for "peace and stability" in the Far East based on the mutual security treaty with the United States.

The promise was made at the talks with Reagan during his October 1983 visit to Japan.

In the 1981 Reagan-Suzuki talks, the "defense of Japan" and "peace and stability" in the Far East were given almost equal importance.

However, the 1983 Reagan-Nakasone talks agreed on Japan's increased military role as a keystone of American Asian policy.

Meanwhile, it was agreed at the Reagan-Chon talks in 1983 that the security of south Korea is "vitally important" for American security, and that the U.S. would upgrade south Korea's position in American world strategy.

Nakasone and Gen. Chon at their talks in January 1983 pledged closer mutual cooperation on a basis of the shared understanding that the cooperative relations between Tokyo and Seoul would be essential for "peace and stability" on the Korean Peninsula.

Tokyo and Seoul are known to have been seeking for operational cooperation in the waters centering on the four

(Continued on page 5)

National Forum on Kwangju Held in Seoul

A national forum on the Kwangju Incident was held on June 7 in front of the Seoul National University library with more than 8,000 students from 13 universities, opposition dissidents, citizens, and parents of detained students attending, according to a mass-circulation Chosun Ilbo on June 8.

The forum was sponsored by the National Federation of Students Associations (NFSA) comprising student bodies at 71 universities.

At the meeting, the NFSA presented a detailed report on 1) the political and economic situation in south Korea and the position and role of students; 2) the historical significance of the Kwangju democratic uprising; 3) the fundamental position of the students movement in the May struggles; 4) the NFSA's position on the occupation of a U.S. Information Service library by 73 students.

At the forum, the students demanded the immediate release of 43 students who had been detained for their role in the occupation of the USIS, urged the U.S. to apologize for the Kwangju Massacre and called the resignation of dictator Chon Du Hwan.

In the free discussion, participants expressed resentment at the massacre in 1980 which they claimed "drenched Kwangju with the blood of patriots by

(Continued on page 8)

About 8,000 students and citizen on June 7 participated in a national forum on the Kwangju Incident, sponsored by the National Federation of Students Associations.

EDITORIAL

Dangerous U.S. Preparations For Nicaraguan Invasion

The situation in Central American countries including Nicaragua has recently gotten to the point of extreme tensions, as the U.S. intensified its interference in the region.

The New York Times reported that the U.S. forces had completed their preparations of invasion into Nicaragua. The same paper said that a scenario had been written up in U.S. army circles, aimed at seizing 60% of Nicaraguan territory in two weeks after beginning of invasion operations and at establishing a new pro-American puppet government in about a month.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Senate approved, on June 6, a White House-backed package of $38 million in the so-called "humanitarian" aid to CIA-financed and armed anti-Sandinista guerrillas, known as "Contras" seeking to overthrow the Nicaraguan Sandinista government and lifted the ban on U.S. military aid to them. The U.S. House on June 12 voted 248 to 184 to give $27 million in aid to the rightist rebel forces and removed the ban.

It means Ronald Reagan's rollback scheme obtained success on Capitol Hill under the pretext of "humanitarian aid", with his hawkish policy strengthened toward Nicaragua.

The Reagan administration has been reinforcing a pincers movement against Nicaragua from both north and south by resuming on June 7 joint military manoeuvres with Honduras to the north and by dispatching a U.S. military advisory corps to Costa Rica to the south.

These moves indicate that the U.S., with "economic sanctions" imposed against the Nicaraguan government on March 7 last, intends to launch a direct military intervention in order to choke off the independence of the Central American country.

These alarming American moves will lead to a Vietnam-type military entanglement in the Central American region with neighboring countries deeply involved.

It is the U.S. government that is flagrantly violating international law and practice and is encroaching on the sovereignty of small countries, playing a main role in disturbing the peace of the world.

The world's peoples who hope for peace, democracy and independence are now giving active support to the Nicaraguan people in their heroic fighting against the U.S.'s aggressive manoeuvres and intervention.

The Korean people and the DPRK Government scathingly condemn the U.S. for its aggressive interference and strongly demand that it should stop immediately its criminal action which jeopardizes world peace.

The Nicaraguan people are anything but isolated. Their struggle are winning full support and sympathy of the peace-loving forces of the world. In a move showing its sincere support, the DPRK recently sent relief supplies to the Nicaraguan government.

The Korean people, in the future as in the past, will never give up extending their support and encouragement to the struggle of the Nicaraguan people and promote friendly relations with them on a basis of anti-imperialism and independence.

A victory is in store for the Nicaraguan people and their Sandinista government.

International Short Course for Journalists Closed

A closing ceremony of the international short course for journalists was held at the People's Palace of Culture on June 10.

The course had been held in Pyongyang from May 11 to June 10, attended by officials of the press and journalists from over 20 countries.

During the course, lectures and practices were arranged on news service, radio and television broadcasting, newspaper editing, publication and printing, photo service, etc.

Present at the closing ceremony were the press officials and reporters from different countries who had attended the short course.

Kim Gi Nam, Editor-in-Chief of Rodong Sinmun and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union, Chu Hyon Ok, Director General of Korean Central News Agency, Kim Yong Hak, Director of the Publishing House of the Workers' Party of Korea, Chae Jun Byong, Editor-in-Chief of Minju Choson, and others were also present.

Speaking at the ceremony Kim Gi Nam said that the press officials and reporters from various countries studied theoretical and practical questions of wide range arising in the press activities and exchanged useful experiences with each other through the course.

He went on:

We will constantly strengthen and develop the friendship, unity and cooperation among the progressive reporters and pressmen the world over and make an active contribution to the building of an independent new world free from all manner of exploitation and oppression by organizing and running the international short course for journalists substantially and better in the future, on the basis of the successes and experiences attained in the short course this time.

Njousi Jonathan, Chief Editor of the Congolese paper Mweti, said in his speech that the international journalist training centre which was organized under the solicitude of President Kim Il Sung would become an excellent school for the world progressive journalists in the future.

He said he would always cherish in his heart the care shown by President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il for them during the short course.

Abdulla Ali Al Daweela, a reporter of the paper of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, speaking at the ceremony, said:

All conscientious journalists and information media of the world should strip bare the reality of the south Korean society and deal a blow at the U.S. who are distorting the desire of the Korean people for reunification.

We actively support the reasonable proposals of the DPRK to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country including the proposal for north-south parliamentary talks.

Vice President Li Jong Ok met the press officials and reporters of different countries who had attended the international short course for journalists and had a friendly talk with them.

In the evening, the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union gave a reception upon the closure of the short course.

A closing ceremony of the international short course for journalists was held at the People's Palace of Culture on June 10.

Day of Local Industry in Korea

The working people in the domain of local industry are effecting an upswing in production on the occasion of Day of Local Industry (June 7) in Korea.

On this day 27 years ago, President Kim Il Sung clearly indicated the orientation and ways of bringing about a new turn in the development of local industry in Korea at a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Since 1970 June 7 has been celebrated in Korea as Day of Local Industry.

According to data available at the Local Industry Guidance Bureau of the Commission of Light Industry, the nation's production quotas of local industry were fulfilled at 103.2 percent in the January-May period this year.

In this field the export plan was fulfilled at 115.4 percent in the same period.

The production of mass consumption goods jumped as against the same period of last year; 115.3 percent in cooking oil, 202.4 percent in tooth-paste and 230 percent in toilet soap.

The local industrial factories across the country are markedly increasing the production of mass consumption goods by fully tapping the local raw material resources and all possibilities to make the 40th anniversary of the national liberation (August 15) and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea (October 10) a grand festival of victors.

The first half year assignments have already been fulfilled at many local industrial factories.

Local industry accounts for more than a half of the production of mass consumption goods.

The local industrial output has more than doubled in the last ten odd years.

Diversely-developed modern local industry has been built in all provinces, cities and counties, which meet the funds for local economic and cultural construction and improvement of people's living with their own revenue and accord a large sum of money to the state every year.

Humus-Potted Maize Seedlings Transplanted

The transplanting of humuspotted maize seedlings has entered the final stage across Korea.

It has already been completed in many counties and cooperative farms.

Maize, together with paddy rice, is a main grain crop most extensively cultivated.

In this cultivation method prevalent in Korea seed maize is put in humus pots, which is nursed under vinyl sheets for 15 to 20 days till it puts forth 3 or 4 leaves before being transplanted.

Its advantages are found in increasing the number of the plants, eliminating missing plants and doing without thinning out seedlings.

It is the main cultivating method of maize in Korea, which proves much higher in per-unit-area yield than direct sowing.

Many years ago the per hectare yield of maize jumped 8.7 times as against the pre-liberation figure and 5.2 times that in 1960 when direct sowing was prevalent.

Farm Appears In Reclaimed Tideland

The first farm made its appearance in the reclaimed Taegyedo tideland situated in northwestern part of Korea.

This first-born November 10 Youth Farm covers Sokam area No. 2 and Hakso area No. 2 of the Taegyedo tideland which has been reclaimed under the far-reaching plan for the reclamation of 300,000 hectares of tideland put forward at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Each plot of its arable land is so partitioned as to allow a number of farm machines to operate freely at a time and the fields are covered with dense irrigation networks and well-planned roads.

40 Years since Liberation

Development of Independent Diplomacy (1)

Following "Korea in Its Youthful Prime, 40 Years since Liberation," we will carry a series of articles "Development of Independent Diplomacy, 40 Years since Liberation" from this issue:

Independence, Friendship and Peace

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea follows independence, friendship and peace as fundamental ideas in its diplomatic activities.

The DPRK has developed friendship and cooperative relations with other countries by maintaining independence in its diplomatic conducts and has endeavoured actively to guarantee peace and security in the world.

Korea decides all its foreign policy from an independent standpoint in conformity with the actual conditions of its own country and interests of the Korean people and conducts it according to its own judgement and view. It doesn't allow any foreign forces to encroach upon the interests of the Korean nation and to interfere in its internal affairs. It does not obey other countries. Moreover it respects the national dignity and sovereignty of foreign countries and doesn't force its views upon others.

The DPRK pays utmost attention to the development of friendly relations with the socialist countries and all newly-emerging forces including the non-aligned countries. In addition, it maintains friendly relations with the capitalist countries which trust Korea, and promotes the development of economic and cultural exchanges. If the U.S. withdraws from south Korea and does not prevent Korea's reunification, Korea is ready to improve its relations with the U.S.

It makes efforts for world peace and security. Pyongyang is making efforts to dissolve all military blocs, withdrawal of aggressive and military bases and troops from foreign countries, and to create and expand nuclear-free zones and peace zones in many regions of the world. For instance, on March 16, 1983 the Workers' Party of Korea and the Japan Socialist Party issued "a joint communique on creating nuclear-free peace zone in the Northeast Asia region."

Increased Diplomatic Relations

At present the DPRK has diplomatic relations with over 100 countries throughout the world.

At the beginning of its founding in 1948, it had diplomatic relations with only 7 socialist countries owing to the anti-communist, containment policy of the U.S.

Later, its diplomatic relations expanded steadily and the numbers of countries with which it had diplomatic relations increased to 13 in 1958 and 27 in 1968.

Especially, early in the 1970s, the number rose rapidly and its international position.

Thus, at the beginning of 1970, the number was only slightly more than 30. Later, in about 10 years, it increased three times to over 70.

In the 1980s, too, Korea established diplomatic relations with many countries. On January 9 this year the DPRK established diplomatic ties with Ivory Coast.

The Republic raised the status of its trade representation in Paris to a general mission. The members of its general mission and their families enjoy the same privileges as the members of diplomatic corps do. We may say that this meant the virtual establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and France.

Korea joined in the non-aligned movement as a member nation in August, 1975.

More than 22 delegations and delegates from 118 countries including leaders of 10 governments and international organizations participated in the celebrations of the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung in April 1982.

At present, there are more than 160 countries in the world, of which 158 U.N. member countries. In a word, delgations from over two thirds of these countries participated in a series of state functions of the Republic.

We can find very few cases in foreign countries in which delegations from so many foreign countries participated in commemorative nation functions. This shows how many intimate friends and supporters Korea has in all the continents and all the regions of the world. Now, its international position has been firmly established.

Active Diplomacy with State Leaders

Interchange with state leaders of foreign countries is a barometer to show intimacy with foreign countries. Korea is working hard to develop diplomatic relations with foreign state leaders and has particularly active in their respect recently.

For example, let's see foreign party and government leaders who visited Korea in 4 years from 1980 to 1983. The number of countries reached 12 in 1980, 10 in 1981, 18 in 1982 and 16 in 1983, totaling 56 countries.

As compared with the 1970s, the number totalled 28 in 4 years from 1974 to 1977. This shows that since the beginning of the 1980s diplomatic activities with foreign state leaders have rapidly developed.

Meanwhile, among these state leaders, Seychellois President paid three visits to Korea (1978 and 1980), the Zimbabwean President made a second visit (1982) and Guyanese President a second visit (1978). The Guinean President stayed in Korea for about 2 months from September 5 to November 2. Their visits showed close relationships between Korea and their countries.

The DPRK is always ready to develop friendship and cooperative relations with countries all over the world.

(To be continued)

Delegates and delegations from 118 countries participated in the functions held in Pyongyang to celebrate the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung. (Photo shows state leaders from foreign countries going around the Tower of the Juche Idea.)

Rice-Transplanting Finished Throughout Korea

Members of a cooperative farm transplanting rice.

Rice-transplanting had been finished in the main in Korea by June 4.

The agricultural working people carried it out strictly in accordance with the Juche farming method in the spirit with which they victoriously attained the 10 million ton target of grain production last year.

They nursed healthy rice seedlings despite unprecedentedly unfavorable weather this year and completed rice-transplanting in right time by raising the operation rate of tractors, rice-seedling plucking machines, rice-transplanting machines and other farm machines.

Ninety five per cent of rice-transplanting is done with the help of machines in Korea.

Thousands of efficient rice-transplanting machines "Taedong-gang" and rice-seedling plucking machines were turned out and sent to the countryside this year.

Having completed rice-transplanting, the agricultural working people are energetically stepping up the manuring and cultivation of crops such as weeding for the present with the firm determination to bring about another bumper crop this year greeting the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Maize-transplanting had been completed in the main by May 31.

New Mineral Deposits Discovered

A large number of new mineral deposits were discovered in various places of the DPRK, according to recent data available at the ministry of natural resources development.

New promising iron ore deposits were discovered in and around the Musan area, a leading iron ore deposit of the country, and more lead and zinc deposits in the Komdok area.

Several magnesite deposits withfavorable conditions for development were found in the Pyongyang area widely known to the world for its rich deposit of high grade of magnesite.

Found in the northern and southern parts of South Pyongan Province and in North Hamgyong Province are new coal beds and many new alloy elements and non-metallic resources in various parts of the country.

In particular, the newly discovered iron, lead, zinc, coal and magnesite deposits are very promising as they are very bountiful.

All the geological prospecting teams under the ministry of natural resources development directed big efforts to the geological survey of the whole area of the country and detailed geological prospecting in the main areas to systematize the geological composition of the country on a more scientific basis throughout the country.

On this basis, many useful mineral deposits which were small or not found in the past have been discovered in the western region of the country through effective and scientific prospecting.

The excavating industrial domain is accelerating the work to develop the newly discovered underground resources.

"They Should Not Confuse Black and White"

— Rodong Sinmun on Reply Letter of S. Korean NA Speaker —

PYONGYANG June 9 (KCNA – Rodong Sinmun today comments on the reply letter of the south Korean national assembly speaker to our proposal for north-south parliamentary talks.

Follows the full text of the signed commentary titled "They Should Not Confuse Black and White":

"Unified Constitution" Question, Off the Point

The south Korean national assembly speaker on June 3 sent to our side a letter dated June 1 in reply to our proposal for north-south parliamentary talks.

Ignoring our proposal for proclaiming a joint declaration of non-aggression as a practical step towards the relaxation of tensions and improvement of north-south relations, he in the letter came out with a proposal off the point to discuss at the parliamentary talks the question of instituting a "unified constitution", suggesting that a preliminary contact between delegates of the two sides for the parliamentary talks be held at panmunjom in July.

Expressing "wishes" for reunification in the letter, the south Korean side contended that it was desirable for the question of non-aggression declaration to be taken up at talks between the authorities of the two sides, being a question to be solved between them.

It argued that it was natural to discuss the question of instituting a "unified constitution" at the parliamentary talks to suit the functions of the parliaments whose duty is law-making.

It does not stand to reason. It is a very strange argument intended to distort fact and reverse black and white.

It is a weighty question on which the destiny of the whole nation is staked to ease tensions between north and south and prevent a war.

In view of its importance and nature, this question must be dealt with at the parliamentary talks involving all parties and groupings.

The joint declaration of non-aggression which we proposed to discuss and proclaim at the parliamentary talks is, to all intents and purposes, designed to show the will of peace to the nation by a weighty political declaration of non-aggression, both north and south conscious of the necessity and significance of non-aggression.

If this joint declaration were published, the authorities of the two sides would sit at one table and adopt a non-aggression declaration through a concrete and practical consultation, thereby practically providing a guarantee for peace.

The proclamation of a joint declaration of non-aggression would not only fully accord with the function of the parliament but also constitute an important and responsible undertaking which no politician can spurn.

A politician concerned for the destiny of the country and the nation can never take an escapist stand towards the vital and responsible work for dispelling the misunderstanding and distrust created between north and south in the course of the prolonged division, promoting national reconciliation and trust and easing tensions in the country.

Delaying Tactics for Evading Urgent Question of Relaxation of Tensions

It is no more than a delaying tactics for evading the urgent question of relaxation of tensions for the south Korean side to propose to discuss the question of instituting a "unified constitution", shelving our proposal for discussing the question of proclaiming a joint declaration of non-aggression.

It is not because of the absence of a "unified constitution" but because of the fostered distrust and misunderstanding and aggravated tensions between north and south that our country has not yet been reunified though 40 years have passed since its liberation from the Japanese imperialist yoke.

If the divided terriotry is to be reunified, it is necessary, first of all, to ease tensions and remove the danger of war.

Our proposal to open north-south parliamentary talks and publish a joint declaration of non-aggression is precisely to solve this fundamental problem.

The south Korean side is trying to attach a horse's tail to a cow's body by a far-fetched manner by bringing out a question alien to the proposal for parliamentary talks made by us to solve the question on relaxation of tensions.

Though it brought forward the question of instituting a "unified constitution," it has never produced so far a plan or a programme for the founding of a unified state.

In the letter it explained the "plan for democratic unification through national reconciliation" brought forward by the south Korean person in authority early in 1982 to paint it as a unification plan.

But it is not a plan for reunification, but one for perpetuating division.

"Agreement of N-S Basic Relations" to Fix Division by Law

It came out with the ridiculous argument that "general elections" enforced with the U.S. forces and the fascist system left intact in south Korea would be elections abiding by the "principle of national self-determination" and "democratic procedures" and that the signing of an "agreement on north-south basic relations" for fixing division by law is a "practical step" toward reunification.

But it is clear to a mere child that they are designed to perpetuate division.

It is as foolish as trying to crack a bean before getting a tooth to propose the discussion of the question of instituting a "unified constitution" without producing any plan for the solution of the reunificaion question.

Their arguments are inconsistent.

So far, they have actually advocated "unification in the 2000's," contending that the question of the country's unification question is one which might be taken up in the 2000's, and engaged themselves in "building up strength" to get an upper hand of us in strength, crying for the "creation of a foundation" for this.

On the instructions of the U.S. master, they have come out with the nation-splitting call for "simultaneous entry" and "separate entry" into the United Nations whenever an opportunity arose and tried to fix the division through "cross recognition" and "cross contact", going around Western countries.

The south Korean side, oversensitive as to the 1988 Olympiad, is now engrossed in an overheated propaganda about it.

This is unthinkable apart from its intention to create an international climate for fixing national division.

The south Korean side has pursued a nation-splitting line at the economic and Red Cross talks.

At the second north-south economic talks, when we made a proposal to set up a north-south joint committee for economic cooperation, a reunification-oriented economic organisation, and conduct wide-range economic collaboration and exchange, improve the overall relations between north and south and accelerate the reunification, the south Korean side insisted on having trade with us, the fellow countrymen, as it does with a third country, when we proposed it to realise free travel of families and relatives separated in the north and south for a package solution of the five items placed on the agenda at the eighth round of the Red Cross talks, the south Korean side countered it with the trite method of exchanging cards which it had brought forward 12 years ago, seeking to delay indefinitely even the solution of the humanitarian question of the Red Cross.

Seoul Seeks for Perpetuation of Division with Double-Dealing Tactics

As facts prove, what the south Korean side has sought is to perpetuate the national division under the veil of dialogue.

But now, the south Korean side which hysterically branded the mere word of reunification as one for "benefiting the enemy", "communization", "southward invasion" and "camouflaged peace offensive" suddenly came out with the proposal to institute a "unified constitution" at the parliamentary talks.

Does this mean that it has renounced all the splittist plans it has advertized so far such as "unification in the 2000s" "simultaneous entry" of the north and the south into the United Nations, "cross recognition" and "cross contacts"?

Clear is the ulterior intention of the south Korean side in counter-proposing its "unified constitution" to our proposal.

This is a jugglery to refuse our proposal for north-south parliamentary talks in actuality while acceding to it just for appearance's sake.

We cannot but think that the south Korean side is employing a double-dealing tactics giving a reply reluctantly 54 days after we sent it a letter, unable to remain indifferent any longer to the great repercussions evoked by our proposal at home and abroad.

The reply letter of the south Korean side is nothing but an expression of its intention not to take any practical measure for promoting reconciliation and easing tensions between north and south.

Opposing the relaxation of tensions means opposing reunification.

The question of the country's reunification can be solved only when the north and the south pool their strength on the principle of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement with both sides recognizing and tolerating each other's system. It is a ridiculous empty talk and a deception to propose to institute a "unified constitution" at parliamentary talks, turning a blind to the realities in the north and the south whose social systems and ideas are different from each other, without giving any guarantee for the observance of the three principles and failing to put forward any practical proposition for reunification.

This is a political ruse to reduce the parliamentary talks to a club of debate and make the reality of our divided country a fait accompli, whiling away time indefinitely.

The south Korean side's stand of refusing the solution of the question of publishing a joint declaration of non-aggression at the parliamentary talks has nothing in common with reunification. By this it only puts spurs to the "two Koreas" line of the outside forces opposed to reconciliation between north and south and interested in increasing tensions, aligning itself with them.

Tensions Reduction, Peace – Demand of Era and Nation

It is a demand of the era and the nation to ease the tensions, preserve peace in Korea and open a peaceful phase for the solution of the reunification question.

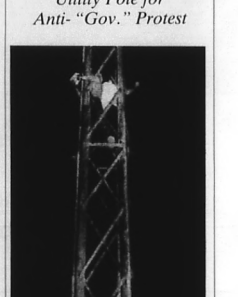
This can be realised only by the united strength of the north and the south.

In its reply letter to us the south Korean side noted that mutual distrust is the "biggest obstacle" to the improvement of the north-south relations and the "real significance" of the dialogue between the two sides lies in removing this distrust.

If this is true, the south Korean side should not raise the unrealistic demand for the discussion of the question of "unified constitution" at the north-south parliamentary talks proposed by us, but should agree to discussing the problem of publishing a joint declaration of non-aggression suggested by us.

If parliamentary talks were opened and a practical measure for removing distrust were taken, it would be greatly conducive to improving and developing the north-south relations and promoting the cause of the country's reunification.

2 Students Climb 20m Utility Pole for Anti-"Gov." Protest



Two students staged a death-defying protest atop a 20-meter-high utility pole with 25,000-voltage power supply lines in Seoul on June 7, shouting for anti-"government" slogans.

Lee Kwang Gu, 21 and Choi Hwan, 22, both Seoul National University students, climbed up the tower in the Kuro Industrial Complex in the capital to protest the official crack down on the labour unions.

From the top of a 20-meter utility pole, the two students had scattered more than 100 leaflets and shouted slogans through a megaphone for two hours before they were forced down to the ground by the police using a high-rising ladder car.

They resisted a police attempt to reach them by kicking policemen.

— Commentary —

North-South Dialogues Open New Phase

(Continued from the previous issue)

Both Sides Agreed to Discuss Five Agenda Items in Package and Realize Free Visits

– *9th Round of Talks Slated for Aug. 27 in Pyongyang* –

Both sides agreed at the 8th round of north-south Red Cross talks held over May 28–29 in Shelaton Hotel in Seoul to discuss in package the five agenda items. They also agreed to realize free visits as proposed by the DPRK side and to hold the 9th Red Cross talks in Pyongyang on August 27.

The DPRK side proposed at the first-dya session on May 28, as a new positive offer to relieve pains and misfortune of separated families at an earliest date, to have a package discussion of the agenda already agreed upon between the two sides, not a way of "step-by-step" solution.

An agreement was struck out to realize free visits of separated families and relatives, the most primary and key problem in the items, and to have Pyongyang and Seoul visited by art troupe, each made up of 100 Red Cross members in August marking the 40th anniversary of national liberation.

The south Korean side proposed to discuss the five agenda items in consecutive order and to exchange "home-visiting groups of separated families" around August 15.

However, it was little different from their earlier proposal to discuss the items on a "step-by-step" basis at the beginning of 1970s.

The proposal of the south Korean side will make no workable approach because if an item can not be settled, no further substantial solution would be made, preventing the remaining from being discussed.

The DPRK side at the second-day session on May 29 citing this point, argued that if the questions of free travel be solved and way to finding separated families be opened, the problem of finding out the addresses and fate of families and relatives separated in the north and the south.

The problem of realizing their free visits and meeting, if maintained, would be directly solved and the preconditions for free correspondence and their reunion would be favorably created.

Particularly, the northern side percussively reminded the south Korean side that if separated families and relatives in the north and the south sought for by means of exchange of documents, it would take 100 years even if 100,000 people are found out a year, ten years even if 1,000,000 people a year in light of the number of separated families which are publicly said to be 10 million, the DPRK side stressed.

If they look for their separated family members and relatives, freely visiting the north and the south with the help of Red Cross organizations, the head of the north Korean delegation further said, there are many good points in various aspects because complex processes are not needed, energies and time can be saved and credibility is ensured.

He also stressed the reasonableness of the northern proposal by saying that it fully accords with the agreed points on complementing the spirit of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement in the work of alleviateing the sufferings of the spearted people.

Because, he said, mutual visits to the area of the other side by the chiefs of the Red Cross organizations each accompanied by an art troupe made up of 100-Red Cross member on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of national liberation will not only give a favorable influence to the Red Cross talks but also will be significant in opening door of free visits, making them fait accompli.

With these persuasive argument of the DPRK side, the south Korean side agreed on the former's proposal.

As for a compromise proposal of the south Korean side which are amended and proposed at the working-level meeting after the plenary session, both sides agreed to discuss at the working-level contacts on July 15 in Panmunjom the problem of mutual visits to Pyongyang and Seoul of the chiefs of the two Red Cross organizations, each accompanied by an art troupe and "home-visiting group of separated families."

Mutual Visits of Art Troupes and Home-Visiting Groups of Separated Families

– *Working-Level Contacts Slated for July 15 in Panmunjom* –

Five Agenda Items

1) The problem of finding out the addresses and fate of families and relatives separated in the north and the south and informing the opposite side of them,
2) The problem of realizing their free visits and free reunion,
3) The problem of realizing free correspondence between them,
4) The problem of reuniting the families separated in the north and the south according to their will,
5) Other problems to be settled in a humanitarian way.

Seoul Accepted Pyongyang's Proposal

On April 9, the Supreme People's Assembly of the Republic (the DPRK) submitted to its south Korean counterpart a proposal to hold north-south inter-parliamentary talks aimed at drafting a joint declaration of non-aggression to eliminate tensions on and around the Peninsula and dispel the danger of war, and it also suggested to have a working-level contact for the purpose at the truce village of Panmunjom early in May.

The south Korean assembly's response to the north Korean call had been delayed under the pretext of suspension of the new assembly, and eventually on June 3, its reply saying it agreed to the north's overture was delivered through the Red Cross liaison office at Panmunjom, after the letter was adopted by a plenary session on June 1.

In its reply, the assembly made a proposal ("formation of a consultative body to draft a unified constitution" and other issues) which quite different from the main point of the Pyongyang's offer. Therefore, many twists and turns are anticipated before the opening of the dialogue between north and south Korean legislators.

But, anyway now that the south Korean assembly accepted the peace overture, it is a matter of time that the dialogue will start.

If the south Korean side agrees to start the dialogue with a sincere attitude toward the issues of the peace of Korea and its peaceful reunification, it will exercise a great favorable influence on the economic and Red Cross negotiations now under way, and further create conditions conductive to a long-sought target of the south Korean authorities, namely, a high-level political conference between the two halves of the peninsula.

This is expected to pave the way for three-way talks (the DPRK, the U.S. and the south Korean authorities) whose early opening is desired for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

Nevertheless, the south Korean authorities are frantically whipping up dangerous war-provocative actions and fanning up anti-north Korea sentiments of national confrontation.

For instance, it labelled the north's proposal as "a plot to divide national opinion" and a "camouflaged peace offensive", stepping up propaganda with emphasis on non-existent "menace from the north".

The south Korean authorities, while opposing the proposed tripartite talks, are continuously carrying out "two Koreas" and "cross recognition" maneuvers, too.

Unless these maneuvers are stopped the economic and Red Cross negotiations, resumed after a long interval, will prove fruitless.

In order to overcome the above-mentioned difficulties, the DPRK made a proposal for inter-parliamentary talks between the both sides of the 40-year-divided land.

Nobody can hold in check the currents of the present era against the Korean people's wishes and will to realize peace on the Korean Peninsula and reunify their fatherland as early as possible.

The present reality shows this truth to us.

The north-south dialogue mustn't be for division or confrontation, but for peace and peaceful reunification.

Successful contacts between north and south and promotion of the cause of the country's reunification depend largely upon the move the south Korean side will make.

For this reason, south Korea is required to take a sincere attitude.

S. Korea on the Edge of Economic Crisis of Great Severity: (4)

b) Financial Institutions

There are three major issues relating to banking and two relating to securities. The three major issues are the size of the domestic banks' bad debts, the size of the BOK's deficit and how the liberalization of banking will affect foreign banks.

The leading thrust of economic policy is coming from MOF. In an attempt to bring domestic banks into profitability, MOF seems prepared to stop at nothing. This is a highly desirable goal since the Korean banking system needs to be overhauled. However, the Government is really asking the impossible of both banks and industry, i.e to undo, in a matter of months, a structure based on 20 years of government strategy.

It is estimated that at least 25% of all outstanding domestic credit is in bad debts. Since banks have always been allowed to overloan, this is a serious situation. It means that bank shares are really worth nothing and this precludes banks from issuing more equity capital to increase their capital stock.

They also make almost no profit because interest rates are controlled and the Government still forces them to make policy loans, especially at least 30% of loans to small and medium industry.

The size of BOK's deficit is related to two factors. First is the money lent to domestic banks to cover unrecoverable loans and money paid out in emergency funds to prop up ailing parts of the economy. The second is the size of the deficit of the grain management fund by which the Government buys grain and sells it later at a subsidized price.

BOK's deficit grew last year. With MOF promising large amounts of money to prop up the economy of Pusan now an other industries later and the DJP promising to increase the subsidy in the grain management fund, we do not see any prospect for improvement.

In effect the current policy will shift the bad debt from domestic banks to the Central Bank. If this is the ultimate effect, then there would be a much more direct way of doing it. A straight-forward transfer has been discussed but finds no favor in OBSE or MOF at the present time. However, a long term plan by KDI is still in preparation and may yet with enough support to be implemented.

(To be continued)

(Continued from page 1)

U.S., Japanese Air Forces...

straits – Soya, Tsugaru, Tsushima and Korea straits – in case of "contingency" in Korea.

Military exchange between Tokyo and Seoul has been promoted behind the scene to avoid public criticism, because no official military agreement exists between them.

However, their on-going moves indicate they have already established substantially something of the sort in the areas of communication, information, transportation and rear support.

Plainclothes officers of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces participated in the "Team Spirit 83" exercises as "observers" and Japanese and south Korean military school cadets visited each other's school for "exchange of experiences" and study of joint "contingency" operations in Korea.

Just before the "Team Spirit 83" began, the Japanese navy and a U.S. nuclear-powered attack carrier Enterprise of the Seventh Fleet jointly staged anti-submarine exercises in the sea off Kyushu, and joint operational drills of the U.S. and Japanese air forces were carried out successively in the wake of an anti-submarine exercise at the beginning of 1983.

Various types of Japanese Air Self-Defense Force fighters from Okinawa, Fukuoka, Miyagi and Yamaguchi bases including F 4, F 15 and E3A participated in a joint dog-fight exercise with U.S. warplanes on the sea off the island of Shikoku over February 2-6, with an anti-mine and mine-laying exercise conducted over Feb. 15-27 in the Inland Sea of Seto for the first time in 13 years.

The exercises were timed to coincide with the "Team Spirit 84" joint military rehearsal which involved 207,000 strong combat soldiers, among them 60,000 Americans and 147,000 south Koreans.

Japanese corporations are deeply involved in the military industry of south Korea through investments, technical tieup and exports of parts of highly sophisticated weapons, including the licensed assembly of fighters engines.

Newest-type F 16 fighter-bombers were recently deployed in the Misawa Air Force base in northern Japan within whose operational radious fall the Korean Peninsula and the Soviet Union.

The planned "friendly visit" to Japanese ports by south Korean navy ships can be construed as an another attempt to make the Tokyo-Seoul military setup fait accompli in spite of the absence of direct bilateral military agreement between Japan and south Korea.

Commenting on these recent moves, Rodong Sinmun, the organ of the CC of the WPK, said "The plan to hold a joint exercise of U.S. fighter-bombers in south Korea and Air Self-Defense Force" of Japan in the East Sea of our country and Japan shows that in accordance with their plan to unleash another war in Korea the U.S. imperialists try to mobilize Japan's Air Force along with their own air force in nuclear offensive against the DPRK and establish a joint U.S.-Japan air forces nuclear attack tactical system against it through such joint military exercises."

DPRK Dels. Meet Japanese High Ranking Officials

The delegation of the Friendship Association for the Promotion of Korea–Japan Amity headed by its Chairman Kim U Jong on June 7 met and had a conversation separately with Watanabe Michio, member of the House of Representatives from the Japan Liberal Democratic Party and Acting Secretary General of the party, Tamura Hajime, member of the House of Representatives from the same party, Iwai Akira, Chairman of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, and others.

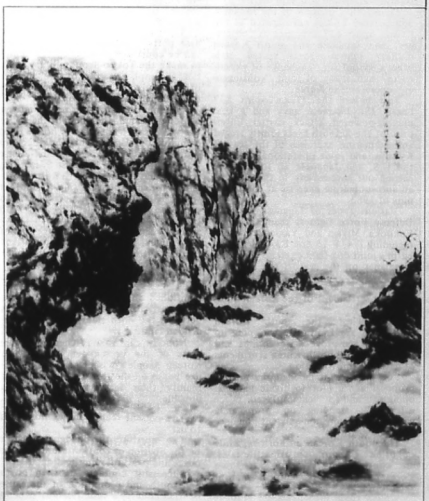
On the same day the delegation visited the hall of the Japan Komei Party and was entertained to a party by the Dietmen's League for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship.

Earlier, on June 6, it paid a courtesy call on the Dietmen's League for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship and met and had a talk with Tani Toichi, member of the House of Representatives from the Japan Liberal Democratic Party and acting chairman of the league.

Tani Yoichi said it was gratifying that dialogue was going on between north and south. He sincerely hoped that Korea's reunification, the cherished national desire of the Korean people, would be achieved.

The delegation visited the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryon) on the same day.

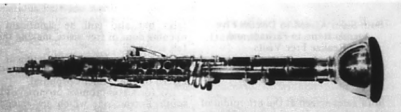
The 1st round of talks was held June 6 between DPRK del. of the Friendship Association for the Promition of Korea-Japan Amity and its host organization, Suprapartisan Dietmen's League for Promition of Japan-Korea Friendship.



Korean Paintings "Waves on the Rocks" by Mun Hwa Chun, 1982

— Korean Musical Instruments —

(6) SENAP



Senap

Piri and Senap are well-known double reed-wood wind instruments among traditional Korean musical instruments.

Senap distinguishes itself from the other instruments in its volume. Senap is also called "Tae Pyong So" or "Nal Ra Ri".

"Nal Ra Ri", another name of Senap, is named after its sound, and the name is more popular among the public.

Senap came to be popular among the people around the 13th century, according to records.

There are following passage on Senap in "An Authentic Record of King Tae Jo": . . . One of them often played so (generic term for wind instruments), an instrument called "Tae Pyong So". Moreover Chong Dong Mu, famous poet at the end of the Koryo period also mentions this instrument in one of his poems.

Senap, is generally a wood wind instrument with a copper-made trumpet attached to the wooden tube.

Senap was originally used by military bands, and by and by spread to the public.

As it was widely spread, its cheerful and optimistic sound was introduced into "Nong Ak" (farmers' music) and become an indispensable sole melodic instrument.

"Nong Ak" is a kind of music which is played in festivals to celebrate the year's good harvest, and to express thanks to farmers' labor after autumn harvest.

Nong Ak bands, with Senap in the van of purcussive traditional musical instruments such as Megu, Kengari, and Changgo, gather from villages to celebrate a good harvest.

Old farmers say that the timbre of Senap told them about the result of the year's harvest.

If the timbre was very cheerful and colorful, they would have a good harvest, and a bad harvest if the timbre sounded sorrowful.

Senap is characterized by its large sound volume and its tone color, so it is played effectively in solo or ensemble.

The latter part of the orchestra "Chong San-ri Always Enjoys a Bumper Crop" gives full play to this instrument.

It is especially effective in F major key and D minor key. Chang (long) Se Senap was developed from Senap, with its own unique features retained.

A reed was added for a correct half-tone and, the tube lengthened, and the trumpet made samaller.

As a result, its sound range became wider and the timbre softer than before, to produce a rich emotional timbre.

It came to be able to play appealing musical compositions for festive occasions effectively with its rich power of expression.

It gave a deep impression to the participants in the 6th Asian Musical Festival held in Pyongyang, last year, in the solo part of "Nong Ak".

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang (Apr. 16-30)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Apr. 16

* Alex D. Vukailovic, managing partner of the Gradmann and Holler Reinsurance Brokers Ltd.

Apr. 18

* A delegation of the World Federation of Democratic Youth headed by President Walid Massri.

Apr. 19

* Qian Liren, head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and his entourage.
* Ex-President of the Republic of Portugal Francisco Da Costa Gomes and his party.
* A Colombian delegation for the study of the Juche idea.
* A Chinese team to participate in the "Mangyongdae Prize" International Marathon Tournament.
* A delegation of the Consular Department of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs headed by its Director Tian Zheng.

Apr. 22

* A delegation of the Colombia-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture headed by Dagoberto Charry Rivas, vice-President of the Eith Commission of the Senate of the Republic of Colombia and Chariman of the association.
* Szinetar Miklos, vice-President of the Hungarian Television.
* Bulgarian, Czechoslovak and Soviet teams to participate in the "Mangyongdae Prize" International Marathon Tournament.
* Itsue Shiraishi, President of the Hakuyo Line Company Society, Japan, for the study of works of President Kim Il Sung.
* A Zambian delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by A.K. Simuchimba, Minister of National Guidance.
* A Juche idea study delegation of the University of Panama headed by Prof. Eatriz Elena Rovira of the university.
* A delegation of the Mali National Committee for the study of the Juche idea headed by Bayes Ague Mchamede, member of the Central Executive Bureau of Malian People's Democratic Union and Chairman of the Mali National Committee for the study of the Juche idea.

Apr. 23

* A government cultural delegation of India headed by K.D. Gupta, Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Culture.

Apr. 26

* The delegation of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania headed by Alj Mjee Ali, member of its Central Committee and Secretary of the Northern Pemba Regional Party.
* A delegation of the Socialist Party of Cyprus headed by its Chairman Vassos Lyssarides.
* A Central African delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Jean Claude Kazagui, High Commissioner in Charge of the Research of Science and Technology of the Central African Republic.
* A delegation of Ouagadougou Uni-

(Continued on page 7)

— Article of South Korean Monthly Magazine —

No Policy for Preservation Of National Assets

2. Decaying Image Cries For Urgent Protective Measure

Today our country possesses a total of 1,866 items designated as important cultural assets, including 222 items of national treasures, 804 items of treasures, and 304 historical spots, respectively.

The designation of these cultural assets as national treasures or treasures is intended to protect and administrate them properly.

Therefore, such designation taken to protect them becomes senseless unless it is followed by a concrete step.

A hand fact is that these cultural assets, specially those designated as such by the government, are not placed under proper protection by the authorities.

To take a case in point.

Treasure No. 581 is a seated image of Buddha in Wolsan-gun, North Kyongsang Province.

This image is carved on the rock wall at the top of a mountain, and stands 4 meters high.

Yun Gyong Ryol, researcher of local history in Kyongju says in his book "Story of Kyongju Tumuls" . . . The Buddha image sits on clouds, looking down to the East Sea, his ears hanging over his shoulders, moon-shaped thin eyes smiling.

Then, how is this beautiful, mysterious image protected?

Image in Danger of Collapse

The seated figure of Buddha as if I saw, was really in a miserable situation.

– There is a hole on the left side of the head immeadiately above one ear, and an arrow like crack is along the forehead.

– The right eye and ear hanging over the shoulder fell off.

– The nose is missing, and crack are running in several directions in the remaining part of the nose.

– There are long cracks in cheeks and the chin.

– The part comprising the neck and the bosom is so badly weathered that it is very difficult to imagine the original form.

– A part of the right half of the chest is missing, with several cracks running in the remaining part. The crack is about 5 cm in diameter, wide enough to allow in a human hand.

How should we deal with this uncared-for treasure?

Prof. Li Dae Sung who conducted a research on the above image is quoted as saying that the decaying image is in a serious situation that cries for urgent protective measure.

If the authorities don't take our advice seriously, they would again commit a crime of having one major piece of our precious ancestral treasure destroyed in our generation, which have been handed down for over 1,000 years.

Not a few cultural assets including the Buddha image is in a seriously dilapidated situation, but a more shocking incident took place in April last year.

It is reported that one of rare wooden pagodas was lost in an accidental fire, though we had only two wooden pagodaes of the like.

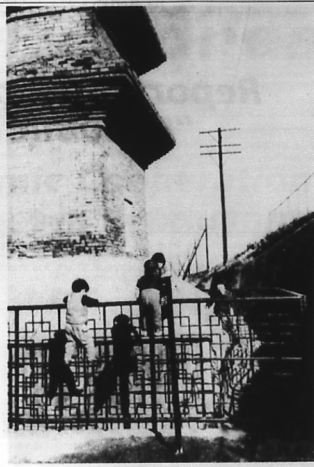
Great Buddist Hall Turned to Ashes

It is a great Buddhist hall of the Songbong Temple in South Cholla Province that was burned down.

It was constructed in the Li Dynasty and actually one of the representative wooden pagoda architectures together with other wooden pagoda, Pal Sang Hall of Pop Chu Temple. Yet it was burnt down in a candle-caused fire.

When I visited the sites, the stone foundations exposed themselves and tiles and fragments was found also dispersed here and there, – a ghastly scene.

Carelessness and indifference to our cultural assets produce an irrevocable loss.



National Treasure No. 16 7-storied pagoda at An Dong turned into children's play ground.

Sports and Culture

5th Int'l Volleyball Tournament

The 5th International Women's Volleyball Tournament was held in Pyongyang from June 4 to 9.

Follow the placings at the tournament:

1. Korea (A)
2. Bulgaria
3. Japan (student selection)
4. The GDR
5. China (youth selection)
6. Hungary
7. The Soviet Union (Ukrainian selection)
8. Korea (B)

They had league matches, divided into two groups. Before having matches among the winners and runner-ups for final placings.

Group A consisted of Bulgaria, Hungary, the USSR (Ukrainian selection) and Korea (A) and Group B the GDR, Japan (student selection), China (youth selection) and Korea (B).

In the league match Bulgaria placed first, Korea (A) second, Hungary third and the USSR (Ukrainian selection) fourth in the first group and Japan (student selection) first, the GDR second, China (youth selection) third and Korea (B) fourth in the second group.

Technical prize was awarded to 7 players at the tournament.

The International Women's Volleyball Tournament is held every year in Korea since 1981.

It contributes to the exchange of skill and the promotion of friendship.

Shooting

Korean markswoman Kim Myong Hwa won the cup by placing first in the women's skeet shooting individual at the International Trap Shooting Tournament held in Czechoslovakia over May 24–26.

Korean girl Pak Jong Ran finished the runner-up in the event.

The Korean markswomen won the cup by coming off the winner in the women's skeet shooting team event.

Korean boy Sin Nam Ho came third in the men's skeet shooting individual and the Korean marksmen placed third in the men's skeet shooting team event.

Asian Club Soccer Championships

A preliminary match of the Group A of the eastern region of the Asian Club Soccer Championships was held at the Nampo Stadium on June 9.

The Korean (April 25) soccer team defeated the Chinese (Liaoning Province) soccer team 3:1.

The preliminary match between the two teams which was held earlier in China drew 0:0.

The Korean (April 25) team also defeated the Hong Kong (Seiko) team 4:1 in the preliminary match held at the Nampo Stadium on June 2.

The second match between the two teams is scheduled in Hong Kong.

Korea, China and Hong Kong belong to the group A of the eastern region of the Asian Club Soccer Championships.

(Continued from page 6)

versity of Burkina Faso for the study of the Juche idea headed by Ouedraogo Clement, President of the university.

* A delegation of the Scientific and Technological Information Institute of China headed by Zhang Fenglou, its vice-Director.

Apr. 29

* A delegation of the "Kiril and Metodi" People's Library of Bulgaria headed by its General Director Peter Karaangov.

* A delegation of the Budapest Trade Union of Hungary headed by its Chairman Karoly Kovacs.

Apr. 30

* A delegation of the Kanagawa Prefectural Dietmen of the Liberal-Democratic Party of Japan headed by Naomichi Iwamoto, Chairman of the Kanagawa Prefectural Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship.

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries (Apr. 3-17)

Apr. 3

* A delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Kim Chung Il, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, to attend an extraordinary meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries on the Namibian Problem and a Ministerial Conference of Coordinators of the Non-Aligned Countries on the Role of Women in the Development to be held in India.

Apr. 5

* A Korean youth art troupe headed by Choe Ryong Hae, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, for a visit to the Soviet Union.

Apr. 6

* A party workers delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Choe Bom Ho, vice-Director of a Department of the WPK Central Committee, to visit Cuba.

* A delegation of the DPRK headed by Chu Yong Mok, vice-Director of the Party History Institute of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea to attend the scientific symposium to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany to be held in the Soviet Union.

Apr. 10

* Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam and his party for a visit to India.

Apr. 13

* A Korean trade union delegation headed by Kim Bong Ju, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, to attend the 33rd Meeting of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions scheduled in Hungary and visit Yugoslavia and Romania.

Apr. 16

* Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam and his party for a visit to the Soviet Union, Poland Austria and Mongolia.

* A DPRK government economic delegation headed by Pak Nam Gi for a visit to Austria and Finland.

Apr. 17

* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Kim Dong Guk, Director and Editor-in-Chief of the Kumsong Youth Publishing House, for a visit to Poland.

* A Korean delegation for friendship and cultural relations headed by Li Sok Ryong, vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, for a visit to Tunisia.

* A delegation of Rodong Sinmun headed by its Deputy Editor-in-Chief Kang Dok So for a visit to Romania.

* A delegation of the Korean Foreign Languages Publishing House headed by its Deputy Editor Pak Yong Sam for Czechoslovakia and the GDR.

(To be continued)

Report on Human rights in the "Republic of Korea" (8)

(Continued from No. 1,243 issue of The People's Korea)

Opposition leaders who criticize human rights conditions or call for democratic reform are accused of being divisive or disloyal. Finally, human rights activists are frustrated or prevented from documenting and distributing information on such issues as torture and police brutality.

Two examples are suggestive of the kind of problems that have arisen, the cases of Kim Dok Young and the Reverend Park Hyung Kyu. Kim Dok Young was the chief secretary of former opposition leader Kim Young Sam. He was arrested on June 16, 1983 and charged with three separate offenses.

The charges arose as a result of opposition leader Kim Young Sam's hunger strike during May and June of 1983. That hunger strike was aimed at several civil liberties demands: the release of those imprisoned for criticizing the government; the lifting of the ban prohibiting various politicians from engaging in political activities; freedom of the press; reinstatement of all professors and students and workers dismissed from their positions for political reasons, and amendment of the Constitution to elect the president by popular vote. Among the acts which Kim Dok Young was alleged to have engaged in was distributing statements on the hunger strike to foreign journalists. Here is a classic case of repressive legislation being applied in an effort to muzzle the efforts of one seeking to dramatize serious civil liberties issues.

The Reverend Park Hyung Kyu is the former moderator of the Presbyterian Church in the Republic of Korea and is currently Chairman of the National Council of Church's Human Rights Committee. During 1984, Park has been the subject of demonstrations from some opponents in his Church, the Cheil Church in Seoul, who object to his public stands and have demanded his resignation.

On Sunday, September 9, 1984, over twenty unidentified persons who were not members of the Church joined in demonstrations against him. The assistant pastor was attacked and Park was detained in his office. An effort was made to pressure him into resigning. The police arrived after several hours and blocked the entrance to the Church but did nothing to release Park at that time. At 1:30 a.m. on September 12, Park was finally released with police assistance. During the time that he was in captivity he was denied food and drink.

A further physical attack was made on Park on September 23 near the entrance to his Church and in the presence of the police. He was hospitalized for at least ten days and may have suffered serious internal injuries. According to reliable reports the attackers were led by one Cho Tong Ha, who admitted being a member of the military's Security Command.

The Park case demonstrates both the failure of the police to protect defenders adequately and the possible involvement of officials in attacks on them. Such incidents of intimidation not only affect individuals but they also chill the zeal of other potential human rights defenders.

THE NEED FOR FURTHER LIBERALIZATION

The steps south Korea has taken during this past year to improve the human rights situation are significant. However, the government must commit itself to eliminating all human rights abuses. This includes not only those affecting the integrity of the individual, but also those affecting an individual's ability to exercise his or her rights to freedom of expression, conscience and assembly. The attempts to restrict these rights are counter-productive as they create animosity and suspicion among the people of south Korea.

HUMAN RIGHTS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF CHUN DOO HWAN, 1980-1984

Although there has been nothing since comparable to the brutality of Kwangju in May 1980, the human rights situation in the Republic of Korea has been as bad or worse under Chun as it was in the last years of the Park government. One indication is that, despite the fact that about 80 political prisoners were released in 1982 and about 300 were released in 1983. The State Department still estimated the number of political prisoners at 325 at the end of 1983. According to the report this represents "about a 15 percent decrease from the comparable 1982 figure" but the report for 1982 states that there were between 300 and 400 political prisoners for that year, which makes it hard to determine how the "decrease" was calculated. Such a "decrease" can be achieved in a situation where so many political prisoners have been released only by replacing those released with new ones. The number of political prisoners in South Korea in 1977 was generally estimated at 200 to 250. At the end of 1978 the Department of State estimate was 180 to 220 and that of church groups in South Korea at about 280. The number of political prisoners has obviously decreased from the levels it reached in 1980 and 1981 during the process of the military take-over and consolidation but it is now (March 1984) higher than it was in 1977 and 1978.

The Constitution of the Fifth Republic

The Constitution of the Fifth Republic appears to afford greater protection for some rights than the Yushin Constitution did. For example, in Article 11 habeas corpus and the exclusion of coerced and uncorroborated confessions from evidence are again guaranteed, as they had been before the Yushin Constitution. The restrictive clause "except as provided by law" has been removed from the guarantees of freedom of residence, occupation, correspondence, speech, assembly and association. The phrase "within the scope provided by law" has been stricken from the guarantees of labor's rights to organize and bargain collectively, although not from the most important right: the right to take collective action.

These protections were largely rendered hollow by laws passed by the Legislative Council for National Security (LCNS) which according to Article 6(1) of the Supplementary Provisions of the Constitution "shall assume and exercise the functions of the National Assembly from the date this Constitution enters into force to the day prior to the first convening of the National Assembly under this Constitution. . . ." The Constitution did not provide a mechanism for choosing the members of the Legislative Council for National Security and they were apparently chosen by President Chun. The enactments of the Legislative Council for National Security are of particular importance because Article 6(3) of the Supplementary Provisions states that "Laws legislated by the [LCNS]. . . shall remain valid, and may not be litigated or disputed for reasons of this Constitution or other reasons."

Under these provisions,

> [i]n preparation for lifting martial law in January 1981, the legislature [LCNS] enacted 189 laws that profoundly affected the political system. Election laws were promulgated, sharply limiting political organizing and campaigning. Other laws established strict government control over the press, public services were reorganized and the police and security agencies were given power to suppress social and civil disturbances that the government believed could endanger national security.

Torture and Other Excessive Force

Even more important than the legal restrictions that this system allows on rights apparently given unqualified guarantee by the Constitution may be the fact that practice often has simply ignored the Constitution. The most glaring example is torture. Freedom from torture is widely recognized as one of the most basic human rights. Article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights provides, "No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment." The Declaration recognizes no instance in which torture is justifiable. Article 10(2) of the Yushin Constitution stated: "No citizen shall be tortured or be compelled to testify against himself in a criminal case." Nevertheless, while the Yushin Constitution was still in effect under martial law, Kim Dae Jung and his co-defendants were held incommunicado for more than two months and questioned up to 15 hours a day throughout this period. All 23 of the defendants in this case repudiated their confessions at the trial. Kim testified, "Sometimes my clothes were stripped off" and the questioners "stopped just short of torture. . . . I was extremely tired mentally as well as physically so I signed some statements against my will, thinking I could deny them in court." Most people would consider this treatment itself a form of torture. Moreover, a number of these defendants testified at the trial that they had made or signed statements only because they were severely beaten. The allegations, though credible, and in the case of incommunicado detention incontrovertible, were ignored by the court in rendering its decision.

The torture allegations in this prominent case were not at all unusual. Torture was widely alleged in political cases under martial law. At least 200 students, journalists and others who were active and outspoken between Park's assassination and May 17, 1980 were arrested May 17 and in most cases their interrogations were allegedly carried out under torture. In the most extreme case, Reverend Im Ki Yun died after being interrogated by the military authorities for a week.

Article 11(2) of the new Constitution guarantees freedom from torture in the same words as the Yushin Constitution but Article 11(6) strengthens the guarantee by adding:

> In case a confession is determined to have been made against the defendant's will by means of torture, violence, intimidation, unduly prolonged arrest, deceit, etc., or in case a confession is the only evidence against a defendant such a confession shall not be admitted as evidence towards a conviction nor shall punishment be meted out on the basis of such a confession.

In spite of this restoration of a rule excluding coerced confessions, in many political and politically sensitive trials after the Constitution went into effect, including the prosecution of those accused of arson at the United States Cultural Center in Pusan, there were serious allegations of torture made by defendants on the stand which were ignored by the courts.

The several hundred students who have been detained each of the last several years for demonstrating are generally believed to have been routinely subjected to beatings at police stations.

(To be continued)

(Continued from page 1)

mobilizing martial law troops". The "government's" figure of 191 deaths was unbelievable, the students declared.

The meeting was followed by an anti-"government" street demonstration of more than 300 students and their clash with riot police, Chungang Ilbo reported.

Prior to the national forum, the NFSA invited to the symposium U.S. Ambassador Richard Walker, chairmen of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, the opposition New Korea Democratic Party and Korea National Party, Kim Dae Jung and Kim Yong Sam, co-chairmen of the Council of Promotion for Democracy, Rev. Moon Ik Hwan, prominent dissident Ham Sok Hon and other dissident figures, organizations and professors.

Just three day before the meeting, Kim Ok Sok, a member of the NKDP, speaking at the south Korean national assembly, dismissed the "government" released death toll in the Kwangju Incident as far "too much watered down".

He, citing figures in the '80 census of Kwangju city, put the number of the dead during the month of June at 2,623.

After the forum, riot police arrested Kim Min Sok, Chairman of the NFSA and the General Student Council of Seoul University and Li Gyu Chol, member of the Sammin Struggle Committee of Yonsei University.

Meanwhile, on the June 5 afternoon, more than 500 students of 10 colleges and universities including Koryo, Kyonghui and Hanyang universities gathered for a meeting and a demonstration at the plaza in front of the library of the University of Foreign Studies under the sponsorship of the Eastern District Council of the NFSA. The students shouted "Clarify the Kwangju Incident" and other slogans.

On the evening of the same day, more than 700 students of Songsin Women's University in Seoul held a demonstration, chanting slogans "Release the arrested students," "Stop opening the door to import," "Reject the dependent economy" and so on.

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